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FROM THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

To the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of ABBEVILLE *in the* STATE *of* SOUTH-CAROLINA.

A PRESENTMENT from your body to one of the judical courts of your State, has been publiſhed in ſeveral Gazettes in the United States. As it applies ſolely to a national law, it is a proper object of decent comment for any of your fellow citizens; and it cannot be doubted that you will be ready to hear any thing, which can prove you are honeſtly miſtaken in a matter which is deemed of ſo much importance to liberty, and which is alſo of conſequence to the credit of our common country abroad, and at home.

You ſay the exciſe act is a grievance of the higheſt nature. This is ſtrong language, brethren, and ſtronger, it is believed, than you will find the facts to ſupport. If this law had been paſſed *without competent powers* in Congreſs, and to carry on an *ambitious* war, it would ſurely have been a grievance of a *higher* nature. This is no play on words, for grand juries are ſober and important bodies of men, have the moſt ſerious duties to perform—ſhould "enquire diligently, and make true preſentment." They ſhould not miſname man-ſlaughter and call it murder, nor ſhould they call by either of thoſe criminal names, the lawful actions of an individual, much leſs of a government, though thoſe actions ſhould unhappily end in death. It is never well in diſcharge of public duties to let expreſſions go forth, which, by irritating, may produce lamentable evils. The more freedom is uſed with you, brethren, on this point, becauſe it is ſuppoſed the language of *freedom* will not be offenſive to you, and becauſe you have ſhewn all neceſſary moderation and reaſon in the concluſion of your preſentment, by recommending a conſtitutional and lawful application, through your ſenators and repreſentatives, for an alteration of the law.

You ſay alſo, that all exciſes are incompatible with liberty, which hiſtory, you obſerve, will fully ſhew. This is certainly a miſtake, for the hiſtory of every nation that ever contracted debts, and formed a ſyſtem to diſcharge thoſe debts ſhews that they have uniformly had recourſe to them. The American provinces had exciſes laid by their own legiſlatures, the popular branches of which were freely choſen by the people—yet nobody ever thought, or ſaid, the provincial legiſlatures enſlaved their conſtituents. On the contrary, it is well known they were conſtantly engaged in ſtruggles, againſt the crown, in favor of the people. The State of Pennſylvania, which had only one popular houſe, for many years, and no negative in the executive, had an exciſe through half this century—The amount of it being eight pence, their money, per gallon, was as near as poſſible to nine cents, which is the rate of country ſpirits, per gallon, under the act of Congreſs, unleſs the diſtiller, living in the country, chuſes to pay ſixty cents per annum, for each gallon his ſtill holds, for the right of ſtilling as much as he can through a year —Then the duty will be lower, if there is any induſtry in working the ſtill. Maſſachuſetts, a free State, with a well conſtituted government, had an exciſe—Connecticut, with a legiſlature choſen half yearly, had an exciſe; and ſo of other American States. Britain and Holland, two of the freeſt countries in Europe, had an exciſe; and France, now freer than either of them, or any other country in Europe, has an exciſe. All taxes (including exciſe) are equally compatible with liberty, if *the legiſlature is freely and frequently choſen.* How can the exciſe of Congreſs be incompatible with liberty, if the people veſted them with power to lay it, and can turn out every Congreſs man that voted for it, if they really think it beſt, and chuſe others inſtead of them. Freedom can never be endangered by a law, the repeal of which, *a bare majority* can *any moment* effect.

You ſuppoſe *the dwelling houſes* of the people liable to be entered at all times, night or day, by the officers. In this, brethren, you are miſtaken; and it is a very great miſtake, for the officers are not authoriſed to go into the dwelling houſes, in the night or day either. They can go into *liquor* ſtores, *liquor* cellars, and *liquor* vaults, and diſtilleries marked as ſuch, but that only in *the day* time. So tender is the law, that though it ſhall be made to appear, on oath to a judge or juſtice of the peace, that ſpirits are *fraudulently* hid in a *dwelling houſe*, to deprive the country of the duty, the officer cannot go into even that houſe without a warrant under the hand and ſeal of a judge or juſtice, nor without a conſtable or peace officer with him, nor can he go at any time, but only by day.

It is ſaid, again, by you, brethren, that the duty will not bear the expence of collecting in ſome places. This, alſo, muſt be a miſtake, for a land tax, or poll tax, in a thin ſettled country, muſt be more expenſive and troubleſome. Aſſeſſments, levies, diſtraints, advertiſementss, and ſales of property for thoſe taxes, are much more inconvenient.

It ſeems probable, that you were miſinformed about many parts of the law, eſpecially the manner in which the duty is laid on country ſtills. Some have thought the duty to be ſixty cents for every gallon that the ſtill ſhould *make*; but this is a great error. No more is laid than ſixty cents for a whole year upon the quantity that would fill the ſtill *once*, and if enough ſpirits ſhould not be made to amount to that at nine cents per gallon, the owner may have it deducted, by taking care to keep an account of what he makes, in the manner the law directs. More than nine cents on what is made will, therefore, never be paid by thoſe who take proper care of their own buſineſs; but leſs will be paid by all thoſe who are ſo induſtrious as to make more ſpirits than ſixty cents, on the meaſure or capacity of the ſtill, will come to. This will have an effect very favorable to the planters and farmers, becauſe induſtrious men, who will make a trade of diſtilling, will ſet up works, and making conſiderable profits by this, and by diſtilling largely, will be able to buy larger parcels of grain at better prices, to manufacture into ſpirits.

You complain, that the northern diſtillers will have the advantage, but you will think otherwiſe when you have examined this point. Spirits from molaſſes pays two cents per gallon more than that from grain or fruit, which is above twenty-two per cent. or twenty-two pounds in the hundred. This is too clear and plain to dwell upon. It would be to queſtion your candor or underſtanding to do more than mention the fact.

You appear to labor under the ſame want of information, when you complain about the exciſe being too high in proportion to the impoſt on foreign ſpirits. The loweſt proof of foreign rum, brandy, &c. is at twenty cents; the loweſt proof of country grain or fruit ſpirits is at nine cents. The difference is prodigiouſly in favor of the home diſtiller, and it is plainly better for him to have the ſmall duty on country made ſpirits, ſeeing it is accompanied with one ſo much greater on rival foreign ſpirits.

It is but right to remember how much the States are made free of the occaſion to lay taxes by the aſſumption, which part of the public debt, and the defence of the weſtern country, this duty is appropriated to. If South-Carolina is averſe to the exciſe, ſhe ought not to avail herſelf of the opportunity of getting four millions of her debt on the United States. The meaſure comes remarkably eaſy to your State, becauſe little foreign rum is uſed on the ſea coaſt counties, on account of the ſmall number of whites, and great number of blacks: and in the weſtern country the home made ſpirits are to pay only nine cents, which is leſs than half the duty.

I am, gentlemen,
Your friend and humble ſervant,
A NEW-YORK GRAND JURY MAN.

FROM THE NORWICH PACKET.

MR. TRUMBULL,

In a late paper of your's, there appeared a paragraph reſpecting a meeting of the Clergy at New-Haven, on the enſuing Commencement. Some have ſuppoſed that ſaid publication miſtook and miſrepreſented the object of the propoſed meeting; you may explain the true origin and deſign of the ſame, by publiſhing the following

Extracts from the Minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States.

"AGREEABLY to the appointment of the General Aſſembly, laſt year, directing Dr. Rodgers, and Dr. M'Whorter, to correſpond with the congregational churches in Connecticut, in order to renew and ſtrengthen the bonds of union between thoſe churches and the preſbyterian church in America, Dr. M'Whorter reports that ſome progreſs has been made in opening a plan of correſpondence with ſaid churches. That three modes of corrreſpondence are propoſed for conſideration, viz.—1ſt. By letter from a committee of this body, with a committee of the general aſſociation of Connecticut. 2d. By reviving a convention ſimilar to one which ſubſiſted between thoſe bodies before the late war. 3d. By ſending delegates reciprocally from each body, who ſhall ſit in their reſpective meetings, to anſwer the important purpoſe deſigned by this correſpondence.

On motion, reſolved, That in order to carry into effect the propoſed plan for a correſpondence with the congregational churches in New-England, a committee conſiſting of Dr. Witherſpoon, Dr. Rodgers, Dr. M'Whorter, Mr. Chapman, Dr. Samuel S. Smith, Mr. Tenant and Mr. Auſtin, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed to meet at New-Haven on the ſecond Wedneſday in September next, to conſult with ſuch miniſters from the New-England churches as may be there preſent, on the ſubject in contemplation, and to determine on ſuch plan of correſpondence and intercourſe as ſhall appear eligible. And that the proſpect of accompliſhing the deſire of the General Aſſembly in this appointment may be the more favorable, Doctor M'Whorter is hereby directed to write immediately to Dr. Timothy Dwight, of Connecticut, and inform him of this meaſure, requeſting him, at the ſame time, to lay it before the General Aſſociation of Connecticut, that they may be prepared to meet at the time above-mentioned, and do what they may think expedient in this concern."

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

JUST COMPLAINTS OUGHT TO BE HEARD AND REMEDY AFFORDED.

WHAT compenſation are the right worthy citizens likely to receive, who not finding it in their hearts to put any confidence in our State or Continental Governments, never purchaſed any of their ſecurities—and now, contrary to their belief, Publick Securities have riſen ſo amazingly as to make fortunes for ſome common folks—folks, we may ſay, who never dreamed of ſuch a thing?—We deſpiſe ſpeculation;—if it had been right, we ſhould have *ſeen through* it, and gotten *twice as much* by it, as any of theſe moon-ſhine fortunes—It's all deluſion now, they will go to ruin faſter, ten times, than ever they roſe, and our *ſolid* eſtates will, ten chances to one, be taxed yet, to ſupport theſe pretenders to money—It is impoſſible there ſhould be ſuch a golden ſhower and we not catch it—*They* hug a phantom, therefore, good people all don't worry your gizzards about *them*—don't make wry faces, nor look melancholy—Stocks fall already—*their* faces are *half as long* as our's now—let 'em alone, we'll meaſure with them by and by.

SKINFLINT & Co.

WARSAW, May 15.

THE different ſupreme tribunals have ſent deputies to the King and the States, acknowledging their fidelity and ſubmiſſion to the new conſtitution.

June 15. The following articles have been added to the New Conſtitution, and have received the unanimous ſanction of the Diet of Poland.

Of the King, the Executive Power.

"No Government, though it were the moſt perfect that can be imagined, can ſubſiſt unleſs the executive power be enabled to act with the fulleſt energy.

[Would to Heaven that this principle, which is incontrovertibly juſt and true, were every where admitted! Owing to the non-obſervance of this indiſpenſible axiom, the revival of liberty has become odious to all thoſe who have ſtill a regard for ſocial order.]

"Juſt and equitable laws are the foundation of national happineſs.

"All the good effects to be expected from them, muſt depend on their having been vigorouſly executed.

"Experience has taught us, that to a want of this executive energy, Poland owes all its misfortunes.

"For theſe reaſons, after having inſured liberty to the Poliſh nation, and having made it independent; after having ſecured to it the right of making laws, and of watching over the executive authority, and alſo of chooſing all public magiſtrates; we entruſt the King and his Council (which ſhall hereafter be ſtiled the Superintending Council) with the Supreme execution of the laws.

"The executive power ſhall be under a ſtrict obligation to ſuperintend the execution of the laws, and exemplarily to conform to them. It ſhall act in all caſes permitted by the law; in all ſuch caſes which require a ſuperintendance, execution, and even a coercive force. All Magiſtrates are bound to obey it implicitly; and by it they are liable to be puniſhed for neglect of duty or diſobedience.

"The executive power ſhall neither make laws, nor explain them. It ſhall not impoſe taxes, or levy contributions. It ſhall not contract public debts, nor make the leaſt alteration in the collection of the revenue. And finally, it ſhall neither declare war nor make peace; nor make any treaties with other powers. It ſhall only be enabled to have a temporary correſpondence with foreign courts, ſo far as the ſafety and tranquily of the ſtate may require; and for this it ſhall be accountable to the following Legiſlature."

ROME, June 3.

The chagrin experienced by his Holineſs, occaſioned by the revolt of Avignon and the decrees of the National Aſſembly of France relative to the Clergy, is a little alleviated by learning the progreſs of the Roman Catholic religion in ſome of the provinces of North-America, and chiefly in Acadia, Maryland, and part of Pennſylvania. Charles Walmeſly, Biſhop of Rama, has conſecrated Mr. John Carroll, ſuperior of the foreign miſſions, in quality of Biſhop of Baltimore, the Congreſs of Philadelphia having permitted the free exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion in the aforeſaid provinces.

LEYDEN, June 9.

The accounts from the empire are confirmed. The Count d'Artois has been at Ulm, but is returned to Augſbourg. M. de Calonne does not mean to go there, for which reaſon the Prince de Lambeſc, and other emigrants of the old French nobility, have quitted Manheim and Deux Ponts, where they had aſſembled to wait the reſult of the attempt on Huninguen, which it ſeems has not anſwered their expectation.

HAMBURGH, June 10.

The King of Sweden, who landed at Roſtock the 2d inſt. went the ſame evening to Ludwigſburg to wait for his carriages. They arrived the 5th, and his Majeſty remaining *incognito*, under the title of Count Haga, continued his journey to Aix-la-Chapelle. The 6th in the evening he arrived at Brunſwick, where the Court was very brilliant on the occaſion.

PARIS, May 22.

Accordiag to an account of the population of Paris for the year 1790 preſented to the King on the 15th inſt. we find, that the chriſtenings amounted to 20,005, viz. 10,133 boys, and 9872 girls; and the deaths to 19,445, viz. 10,072 males, and 9373 females. In this account is included religious perſons and ſtrangers.

The number of marriages was 5866, and that of foundlings 5842, viz. 2967 boys, and 2875 girls.

The reſult of the compariſon of this account with that of the year 1789 is, that there were in in 1790, 123 foundlings, 622 chriſtenings, and 1085 marriages more, and 944 deaths leſs, than in 1789.

JUNE 16.

To-morrow, the 17th of June, at one o'clock, they will burn at the Hotel of the extraordinary bank, aſſignats to the amount of thirteen millions, which, joined to the 147 already burnt, will make 160 millions.

June 29. Mr. Giroy Dupre moved, yeſterday evening, at the club of the friends of the conſtitution,

"That Louis de Bourbon ſhould be proviſionally deprived of all royal functions, until his trial before a high jury ſhall be finiſhed, and that this jury do aſſemble, at the lateſt, on the 30th of Auguſt next."

Another member moved, That the King's wife ſhould no longer be called Queen; becauſe, by the conſtitution, there is no ſuch perſon as Queen. He was alſo for a council of regency, but to have no regent.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 17.

PUNISHMENT FOR VENALITY.

After ſome debate it was decreed, "That for the future, every legiſlator who ſhall diſpoſe of his opinion for money ſhall be puniſhed with death."

LONDON, June 30.

The Marquis de Bouille has not been apprehended. It is ſaid, that he eſcaped by changing his uniform with a private dragoon; and that this man being taken for the Marquis gave riſe to the report of his apprehenſion.

M. Calonne is ſaid to have taken abroad with him a Swiſs gentleman, whom he had ſelected out for very rare ability.—This gentleman had the addreſs to reach the French King—to carry on and plan all that ſcheme, which, ſo unfortunately for the King, has been defeated—he arranged every means for his eſcape—procured the relay of horſes, along the road, and concerted every ſtep neceſſary for the eſcape of the Royal Family.

That gentleman is now ſafe!

He made a noble effort to reſcue the King—whoſe perſon made it ſtill more difficult to ſave him.

Fortune has defeated that event!—It will remain with a *generous people* not to make an ill iſſue of what accident has put into their power.

Greatneſs of mind never appeared to ſuch advantage, or ſhone with more brilliancy, in the Royal Houſe of Brunſwick, than in the conduct of our preſent ſovereign towards the Ducheſs of Albany. When we reflect on the misfortunes of that unhappy family, and with what an eye of enmity they have been beheld here, the reception of the Ducheſs at this Court proves that his Majeſty is poſſeſſed of every milder virtue.

Under our preſent form of government, this country has arrived to a ſtate of wealth, power and national happineſs, that no other kingdom or ſtate upon the face of the earth enjoys in the ſame degree of perfection. Ought not the man or men, therefore, who wiſh to alter that ſyſtem of government, be gibbeted in the moſt conſpicuous manner, as a common enemy and traitor to the Conſtitution?

At no time ſince the diſcovery of America, has a trade of equal extent been carried on between this country and that continent, as exiſts at this moment, and which trade, fortunately for England, is every day rapidly increaſing.

It is greatly to the credit of adminiſtration, that they are endeavouring by every prudent means to increaſe the trade of America, and to render them and us united as it is our mutual intereſt to be. The corn act of the laſt ſeſſion will be extremely gratifying to the Americans, and will moſt certainly be conſidered by them as a favor from this country.

Mr. Minchin's promiſed bill for the encouragement of the culture of hemp, which will be brought forward early in the next ſeſſion, will likewiſe be advantageous to America, as we are given to underſtand that it is the intention of the promoters of that bill to introduce a clauſe for allowing a bounty on the importation of hemp, the growth of America.

The orders from America for woolen goods have much increaſed; the quantity about to be exported from Leeds, and its neighbourhood only, amounts to nearly 600,000l.

There can be no doubt of the poſſibility of rendering America as ſerviceable to this country, in the production of raw materials, as the moſt ſtrenuous advocates againſt a Ruſſian War contend that Ruſſia is; and it is preſumed that every Engliſhman, from the ſimilarity of manners, the ſame language, and the ſame habits with his brethren of America, would prefer a trade with them to any other people under the ſun. Nothing is more certain than that the Americans prefer a connexion with England to any other nation, and that they are daily becoming more attached to this country than they ever were.

Mr. Dundas is the firſt ſecretary of ſtate that ever repreſented the city of Edinburgh in parliament; and the third Scotchman ſince the union, that has had the honor of the new appointment.

The Earl of Bute and Lord Viſcount Stormont were the others alluded to.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, whoſe age has of late been the invidious ſubject of female diſcuſſion, is neither more nor leſs than thirty-five the 26th of next July, having been born on that day in the year 1756.

The conſtitution of the pedeſtrian ladies and gentlemen at the weſt end of the town, muſt be very warm indeed, when it is a known fact, that one ſhop in the courſe of one day, laſt week, ſold upwards of Five Hundred Glaſſes of ice creams.

From Jerſey we learn, that the inhabitants have obliged the French emigrants to quit that iſland; their numbers from Brittany, and the adjacent parts, have raiſed the price of proviſion to a degree before unknown.

The fire which broke out during the night of the 26th of May, at Breſlau, appears to have been more deſtructive than from the firſt accounts it was imagined. Seventy houſes, two bridges, three churches, a convent, and ſeveral mills full of corn, fell a ſacrifice to the flames.

M. de Calonne has drawn a very large portion of his fortune from this country in aid of the counter-revolution in France. The Poligiacs, and ſome other rich diſtinguiſhed perſons, who are likewiſe of the Royal Party, have alſo contributed very largely.

CAPTAIN GROSE.

The literary quacks of the day elbow themſelves ſo much into public notice, that they ſcarcely leave a niche for real genius; hence we hardly hear a word to the memory of the late Captain Groſe, except the paragraph of his death, and the advertiſement for the ſale of his books and drawings.

The late F. Groſe was left a very independent fortune by his father, at an early age; but like many men of a ſprightly turn and good parts, he did not reckon right for the evening of life. He engrafted careleſsneſs on a love of pleaſure, and what was ſtill worſe, mixed the former in his buſineſs; inſomuch that when he was Adjutant and Paymaſter in the Surrey Militia, his only two books of accounts (as he uſed pleaſantly to tell) were his right and left hand pockets—In the one he received, and from the other paid, and this too with a want of circumſpection which may be readily ſuppoſed from ſuch a mode of book-keeping.

His loſſes, however, on this occaſion, rouſed his latent talents. With a good claſſical education, he united a fine taſte for drawing, and encouraged by his friends, as well as prompted by his ſituation, he undertook a work that will long remain a monument of his genius—"The antiquities of England and Wales"—This was followed by "The antiqnities of Scotland;" "A Treatiſe on antient armour & weapons of war;"—"Gambado on Horſemanſhip;"—"Military antiquities and Hiſtory of the Engliſh Army;"—A number of private views—humorous books, prints, ſketches, &c. &c. His laſt work, which is unfiniſhed, is "On the antiquities of Ireland;"—To which place he went in the courſe of laſt winter, and where he died ſuddenly at the table of a friend in the 54th year of his age.

This is a ſketch of the literary hiſtory of the late F. Groſe, Eſq. which, reſpectable as it is, was exceeded by his good humour, conviviality, and friendſhip. Living much abroad, and in the beſt company at home, ſuch as the Earl of Bute, Sir Joſeph Banks, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and the ſelect members of the literary ſocieties, he had the eaſieſt habits of adapting himſelf to all tempers; and, being a man of general knowledge, he always drew out ſome converſation that was either uſeful to himſelf, or agreeable to the party; he could obſerve upon moſt things with preciſion and judgment, but his natural tendency was to humour, in which he excelled, both by the ſelection of anecdotes, and his manner of telling them, it may be ſaid, too, that his figure rather aſſiſted him, which was in fact the very title page of a joke.

He had neither the pride nor malignity of authorſhip—he felt the independency of his own talents, and was ſatisfied with them, without degrading others. His friendſhips were of the ſame caſt, conſtant and ſincere, overlooking little faults and ſeeking out greater virtues. In ſhort, he had a good heart, and, abating thoſe little indiſcretions natural to moſt men, could do no wrong.

The addreſs of the National Aſſembly to the people of France, in reply to the king's proclamation, is ſuch as might be expected from the enlightened repreſentatives of the French, a nation united among themſelves, and breathing a ſpirit of liberty, and internal union and harmony, they ſmile with contempt at the machinations of deſpotiſm, and even defy the world in arms; and they expreſs themſelves in that bold, laconic, and ſublime manner which high paſſions and views are naturally calculated to produce. "To ſubjugate the French empire, the nation muſt be annihilated. Let deſpotiſm form, if it dares, ſuch an enterprize, and it will be forced to ſubmit, or at the end of its triumphs find nothing but a heap of ruins." Here they ſeem to have an eye to the heroiſm, and the fate of Numantis and Seguntum.

A capital French houſe in the city, has within the courſe of a few weeks, received remittances from Paris, to the amount of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds on account of the loyaliſts.

It appears that the warlike preparations are ſtill carried on in the ports of Ruſſia, with much alacrity. On the 13th of May, Admiral Kruſe had taken the command of the ſquadron at Cronſtadt; but Admiral Tſchiaſchagoff, who is to command the ſquadron at Revel, was ſtill at Peterſburgh.

The Mayor of Menehould pledging his head to the King and Queen of France, that no harm ſhould happen to their Majeſties in their way to Paris, puts us in mind of the Lord Mayor of London, who declared, that if the Spaniards did effect their purpoſe of invading England with the Armada, they ſhould be diſappointed in one thing, for the devil a bottle of ale would he leave in the Manſion houſe.

Perſons from this country have made ſome purchaſes of the *church lands* of France. One gentleman bought *half a Biſhoprick, two nunneries,* and ſome *wine cellars!*

A proſecution was lately commenced in the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, againſt a Dr. M'Gill, for hereſy; but the Aſſembly diſmiſſed the cauſe by a majority of 63 to 7—a proof of liberality, which ſtrongly marks the difference between the preſent and former times.

A ſociety of gentlemen, of whom Mr. Thornton, Mr. Sharpe, and other friends to the abolition of the Slave Trade, are the principals, have undertaken an enterprize of ſingular benevolence. The diſappointment in the loſs of the queſtion on the Slave Bill has excited them to purſue the ſame object by different, and it is hoped more ſucceſsful means. They are about to form a ſettlement on the native coaſt of the negroes in Africa, for the purpoſe of exhibiting the advantages of cultivating their own ſoil, inſtead of employing their lives in making each other ſlaves to foreigners. From what we can collect of the plan, it is propoſed to invite, by the moſt kind and generous offers, the natives of the country to ſend their children to this new ſettlement, to be educated in religious principles, and to learn the different methods uſed in the planting of cotton, coffee, rice, and ſuch vegetables as ſuit the ſoil and climate, and to initiate the riſing generation to ſuch habits of life as may give them ſome elevation in the ſcale of rational exiſtence.

We remember that this idea, which is one of thoſe extraordinary ſtretches of humanity that diſtinguiſh the preſent age, was ſtarted many years ago by the venerable Dean of Glouceſter, as the only effectual means to be employed for the removal of that grievance, the Slave Trade.

The Royal Aſſent has been given to an Act of Parliament for the ſupport of this truly philanthropic project.

A CAUTION.

Our modern phyſicians have ſo many infallible cures that it is wonderful any one ſhould be afflicted with any diſorder—and yet the Bills of Mortality continue much the ſame, or rather upon the encreaſe. How can theſe things be accounted for? Many of them aſſert, that they can cure the gout;—let the afflicted beware of phyſicians, for we read in the firſt book of Kings, that Aſa was the firſt man who had the gout, and we read alſo, the conſequence of his reſorting to medical aſſiſtance. "Now, Aſa, the King was diſeaſed in his feet, and he applied to the Phyſicians inſtead of applying to the Lord, therefore the Lord ſlew him."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29.

Capt. Smith, lately arrived at New-London from St. Euſtatia, ſays a veſſel had arrived there from the coaſt of Guinea, and brought advice that an Engliſh Factory, on the coaſt, had been recently cut off, by the negroes, who ſacrificed the whole, except one, who happened to eſcape—among the killed is ſaid to be Capt. William Wignal, of New-London. By this effort of the negroes, 700 of them emancipated themſelves—*So much for the Guinea trade!*

A Boſton paper of the 24th inſt. ſays that Scrips had, within a few days, vibrated between 15 and 190 dollars.

BENNINGTON (*Vermont*) Auguſt 22.

A writer in a Southern paper propoſes, that the Federal City be called *Columbus*, another propoſes *Waſhingtonople*.—The ſimplicity of republicaniſm is thought by ſome to be its greateſt ornament, why then ſhould we diſgrace our Federal City, with uſeleſs terminations to a name that cannot admit of additional honor from the ingenuity of man?

A L B A N Y, Auguſt 22.

Agreeable to an act of the laſt Aſſembly, the ſurveyor general departed from hence laſt Friday to explore the communications between the Hudſon River and Wood creek, falling into lake Champlain, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the moſt eligible place to lay off the ground for the propoſed canal, to open a water communication with Vermont, and thereby divert the produce from Canada to our navigable waters.

We are further informed that Major Hardenbergh is alſo commiſſioned to do the ſame between the head of Mohawk river and Wood creek, falling into the Oneida lake. From theſe appearances, it is a chance if the long heads of Pennſylvania will not be a little ſhortened in their projects.

On Saturday laſt, a young man, ſon of Captain Benjamin Townſend, of Renſſelaerwyck, was killed by the accidental diſcharge of a muſket, which he was taking out of a waggon, by the muzzle, not knowing it was loaded.

Never take a gun by the muzzle!

SPRINGFIELD, Auguſt 24.

Hadley, Auguſt 11, 1791.

On Friday evening laſt, as Mr. Ebenezer Boltwood, Mr. Gideon Parſons, and Mr. Merril, were going from Hadley to Amherſt, in a covered waggon, they miſſed their way, and inſtead of driving to Amherſt, they turned to the left hand at the North end of Hadley, at a place called High Banks, and drove directly down the bank:—It being meaſured the next morning, it appears the horſes and waggon deſcended 40 feet before they ſtruck, and then threw the men 8 or 10 feet further before they landed, without material injury to men, horſes or waggon. Something peculiar muſt attend old bachelors, or Mr. B. muſt have been killed.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 25.

The National Bank ſerves to facilitate that moſt deſirable of political objects, *the ſpeedy reduction of the National Debt*, by affording the means of accompliſhing it, in the purchaſe of the principal itſelf, from the profits ariſing from the operations of the Bank, to ONE FIFTH whereof the government will be entitled, if they keep, as is propoſed, that proportion of the ſtock in circulation. Thus, by a double operation of the ſame means, facilitating the commercial intercourſe, and binding and weaving together the various intereſts of the diſtinct and remote parts of the Union, at the ſame time that it imperceptibly diminiſhes, with the conſent of the proprietors, that bane of all free communities, *a burthenſome* Public Debt.

Philadelphia, September 3.

Thurſday laſt a Committee was appointed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, conſiſting of Mr. Clymer, Mr. Finley, and Mr. Gallatin, to bring in a bill ratifying in behalf of this Commonwealth the firſt article of amendment, propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States.

Same day an anſwer to the Governor's ſpeech was preſented by a committee of the houſe—In which they recognize the great attention paid by the firſt magiſtrate to the public intereſt during the receſs—and moſt heartily concur with him, "in declaring that the proſperous ſituation of this ſtate, connected with the credit of the Union, happily provides the means, and affords the opportunity, not only for the improvement of Pennſylvania in her natural advantages, but in her arts, commerce and agriculture."

The merchandize imported into Peterſburgh, Ruſſia, the laſt year, amounted to 22,964,619 roubles—and the duties paid on merchandize imported at Revel, amounted to 1,500,000 roubles; in the year 1789, they only amounted to 200,000 roubles.

Some late accounts in the Engliſh papers report, that inſurrections have taken place among the people in ſeveral parts of Spain.

The accounts from various places on the continent, where the refugees from France are ſuppoſed to reſide, contain no poſitive relation of ſuch movements among the anti-revolutioniſts at the time of the King's flight, which ſhould lead to a ſuppoſition, that any plan to invade the kingdom was digeſted or ripe for execution.—The officers of ſeveral regiments, it is ſaid, have left the kingdom; but it appears to have been in conſequence of a belief that the King had effected his eſcape. Should the belligerent powers conclude a general peace, ſome of the neighbouring ſtates may poſſibly interfere in the affairs of France—but, even in that caſe, their attempts will depend on a concurrence of circumſtances, of which preſent appearances do not warrant an expectation; among theſe are, a certainty of their own dominions being ſecure from inſurrections, and that ſuch a proportion of the citizens of France will unite with them, as to render an invaſion practicable, and in a high degree likely to ſucceed.—But ſhould the French in the mean time complete the fabric of freedom and good government, they may defy the united powers of deſpotiſm in their attempts to effect a counter-revolution.

Arrived at Bermuda-Hundred, brig Petite, Nanette, Pittalugue, Havre-de-Grace, with 51 paſſengers, 48 of whom are bound to Ruſſell county, in Virginia, to make a ſettlement under the patronage of Monſ. de Tubeuf, on lands purchaſed of a Mr. Smith, now in France.

"Barns, it has been obſerved, are more frequently ſtruck with lightning than other buildings—May it not be owing to the rarified ſtate of the air within, occaſioned by the heat generated by grain and hay put in and cloſely confined, before they are perfectly dry. If this is the fact, would it not be beſt to keep the doors and windows of barns conſtantly open till the above articles are entirely diveſted of moiſture, that the denſity of the circumambient air may not be greater than that within?—And on the principle that rarified air has a tendency to attract the electric fluid, ſhould not the doors and windows of houſes be kept open in a thunder ſhower, in order to keep up an equilibrium of air in the houſe with the air without."

A letter of a late date from England, to a gentleman in this city contains the following obſervation:—"But it comforts me to conclude that the hoſtilities upon the continent will give the French an opportunity of eſtabliſhing their government, and of making their kingdom an aſylum for thoſe oppreſſed ſubjects, whoſe age or poverty will not admit of their ſeeking relief at three thouſand miles diſtance."

Arrived lately at Boſton, the ſchooner Cohaſſet, Plummer, from Oporto. During the homeward bound paſſage, one of the crew of the above ſchooner broke out with the ſmall-pox, on which Captain Plummer inſtantly innoculated himſelf and the whole crew, who all recovered.

Governor Mifflin's ſpeech recognizes two circumſtances in the ſituation of our country, which will doubtleſs inſpire every good citizen with ſentiments correſponding with thoſe expreſſed by the patriotic firſt magiſtrate of ſo reſpectable a member of the Union—alluſions to the flouriſhing ſtate of our country from ſo high an authority, will have a proportional influence on the public mind; they are of more weight than the anonymous effuſions of private individuals, however ſincere and fervent; and infinitely more than counterbalance the evaneſcent ebullitions of little ſneering party minds—The Governor ſays,

"I am happy in addreſſing you at this period, while the beneficial effects of the eſtabliſhment of the public credit of the United States yield a concluſive evidence of our NATIONAL PROSPERITY—and leiſure afforded from our private avocations, by an early and ABUNDANT HARVEST, will enable you to renew your public labors with the ſame zeal and alacrity which diſtinguiſh the legiſlative proceedings of your laſt ſeſſion."

In times of anarchy and confuſion, the bonds of ſociety being either relaxed or broken, confidence in public and private juſtice is deſtroyed—the circulating property of men of buſineſs and wealth, gradually recedes, and becomes dormant; the precious metals are tranſported into other countries, or retire to ſecret coffers, and ruſt in their retreat—every enterprize is foreborne, and univerſal diſtreſs enſues. In this ſituation of things the people are very apt to miſtake the cauſe of their diſtreſſes, and in conſequence have recourſe to a variety of ill adapted expedients to retrieve their affairs.

To reſtore mutual confidence, and give life and activity to agriculture, arts and commerce, the only adequate means is good government; which being firmly eſtabliſhed, and juſt and competent laws enacted and executed, produce a renovation in the affairs of every country. How forcibly is this ſentiment impreſſed on the mind by the experience of the United States—from a full confidence in the permanency of thoſe ſyſtems which the united wiſdom of our country has adopted, the men of property are now coming forward with their capitals to eſtabliſh manufactures on a broad and extenſive ſcale—which for want of union in our councils, and the incompetency of individual means, have languiſhed under every diſcouragement, or proved ruinous to every perſon who has had temerity enough to engage in them.

There is a great degree of perverſeneſs in ſome diſpoſitions; to find fault appears their natural habit—and it is in vain to expect any thing like good nature, or a generous acknowledgment of merit from them. Men of property, who by a patriotic confidence in the ſucceſs of the American cauſe, have encreaſed their fortunes, have been branded with the baſeſt epithets—and now that ſome are deviſing plans for the advantage of the country, in the eſtabliſhment and extention of manufactures, they are charged with deſigns hoſtile to the real intereſt of the people—Such conduct needs no comment.

Some oppoſition, it is ſaid, appears againſt the exciſe in the weſtern country—but if this is fact, we doubt not on a little reflection it will diſappear—when it is conſidered that the frontiers are generally ſettled by perſons, who from previouſly living in the more populous parts of the country, ſee and realize the importance of paying for the protection of government, and the ſupport of juſt laws, we may expect the moſt cordial acquieſcence will ſoon take place; eſpecially when they reflect on the immenſe expences actually incurred by the United States for their preſent defence, and the great ſums in ſolid coin ſent into the midſt of them to pay the army marching from 6 to 700 miles for their protection. Some perſons are ſo illiberal as to ſay that an exemption from all taxation is one great object to perſons who emigrate to the frontiers; if this is the caſe, it is not this, that or the other tax that would ſuit—every public impoſition to raiſe a revenue for any purpoſe whatever being equally odious.

The PROMPTER, corrected, and with additional Numbers, is ſhortly to be re-publiſhed in an Octavo Volume.

DIED]—At Allentown, New-Jerſey, on the 23d ult. the truly amiable Miſs JANE COVENHOVEN, daughter of Mr. Peter Covenhoven, an opulent farmer of that State.—The deceaſe of this young lady is ſincerely regretted by a numerous and reſpectable circle of friends---as, to the beauties of external form, were added the ſuperior attractions of a virtuous and excellent diſpoſition, and a fine underſtanding.

In this city, on Thurſday laſt, ſuddenly, Mrs. JANE HUMPHREYS, wife of Mr. Daniel Humphreys, Printer.

THE FIGURE OF LIBERTY.

HER Zone unbound, her treſſes unconfin'd,
Spoke undeſigning negligence of mind,
True RAPTURE's negligence; as on ſhe came,
Her cheek, was glory, and her eye was flame:
Her floating robes light amorous gales receive,
Her modeſt breaſt ten thouſand virtues heave:
Shield, had ſhe none, but HONOUR, and her Sword
Was TRUTH—and Angels, as ſhe ſmil'd, ador'd.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Havannah,	Suter	Newry
Lord Hawkeſbury,	Newbold,	Turk's-Iſland
Active,	M'Keever,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Polly,	Smith,	Aux-Cayes
Polly,	Bunker,	Ditto

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	21/ 21/3	pr. £.	106¼ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/4 12/5		62 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/8 12/9		63¾ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates		20/6	102½ do.
Indents		12/6	62½ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,		14/6.	
Bank Subſcriptions,		175	180 Dollars.

☞ The Volunteer Company of Artillery is deſired to meet at the State-Houſe, on Monday next, the 5th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Sept. 3, 1791. JEREMIAH FISHER, Capt.

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED,

The ANNUAL REGISTER,

AND

POLITICAL REPOSITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Will ſpeedily be commenced by the Subſcriber, in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

This work will contain a hiſtory of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of CONGRESS, from the beginning of the ſeſſion which will commence in October next.

Secondly—STATE PAPERS.

Under this head, will be compriſed the Reports and Statements of the executive officers of government, including thoſe which have already been made, official correſpondence with foreign powers, &c.

Thirdly—THE STATE OF THE UNION,

This important article will ſhow our ſituation with regard to foreign nations, by adverting to treaties, whether concluded or pending, hoſtilities, and commercial intercourſe. It will alſo give a comprehenſive view of the internal ſyſtem; to wit, population, the national defence, by militia, regular troops, armed veſſels, and fortifications; national finance, as to loans, debts, revenue, bank, &c. national morals, as to prevailing virtues and vices; number and quality of crimes and puniſhments, bankruptcies, &c. general progreſs of the arts and ſciences; general laws and civil regulations, whether of the federal government or ſtate legiſlatures; general manners and cuſtoms; and finally, the complexion of political ſentiments, as it may be ſeen in public prints, proceedings of the ſeveral governments, popular tranquility, or diſcontent.

Fourthly—IMPROVEMENTS,
In every profeſſion, art, and ſcience.

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Of the moſt intereſting events of each year, ſelected from the various newſpapers, and methodically arranged.

☞ To the hiſtory of the proceedings and debates of Congreſs, in the firſt volume of this work, will be prefixed the Conſtitution of the United States of America, together with a ſketch of the proceedings, and the names of the members, of the firſt Congreſs aſſembled under the auſpices of the conſtitution.

Each volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, and POLITICAL REPOSITORY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, will contain at leaſt 500 pages, octavo, and be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, equal to that with which the Editor's edition of the Laws of the United States is printed. The price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and a half.

The plan of this work has been ſubmitted to the conſideration of ſome of the firſt characters in America, whoſe ſentiments have determined the Editor with regard to the undertaking. The firſt volume will be publiſhed in the ſpring of the year 1792.

In order to render this work as perfect as poſſible, and truly honorable to the United States, communications, coinciding with the plan, as above given, and either handed to the Editor or tranſmitted to him by poſt, will be gratefully received. He with confidence expects this aſſiſtance from Artiſts, Men of Learning, Philoſophers, and Stateſmen, as they muſt be impreſſed with adequate ideas of the extreme utility of this arduous undertaking.

Gentlemen who may incline to patronize this publication, are requeſted to forward their names to Meſſrs. Thomas & Andrews, Boſton; John Carter, Eſq. Providence; Meſſrs. Hudſon & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Meſſrs. Goddard & Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, Eſq. Richmond; Mr. P. Young, Charleſton; or to

ANDREW BROWN,
Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1791. in the city of Philadelphia.

*** Subſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed to the work.

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.

The MANAGERS of the

New-Haven Wharf Lottery,

HAVING ſold what Tickets remained on hand, *pledge themſelves* to the public, that the Drawing ſaid Lottery will commence, in the Repreſentatives' Chamber, in the State-Houſe in New-Haven, on *Monday* the 12th of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

New-Haven, Auguſt 16, 1791.

☞ A few Tickets in the above Lottery (and the only ones now unſold) may be had of the Subſcribers, if ſoon applied for.

STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co.
Corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets,
Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1791.

BOOKS.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,

A large collection of BOOKS;

Among which are the following
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Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
The Apocrypha.
Marmontel's Beliſarius.
Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of Hiſtory.
Alliſon's Eſſay on the Nature and Principles of Taſte.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6 1791. (w&ſ3w 1aw6t)

CHILDS AND SWAINE
Have now in the Preſs, and in a few days will publiſh
In a handſome Volume OCTAVO,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF]
THE

LAWS

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;
Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th February, 1791.

With a COMPLETE INDEX.

This volume will compriſe the Federal Conſtitution, the Acts of the three Seſſions of the Firſt Congreſs, and the Treaties:—alſo, the Declation of Independence, and ſundry Reſolves and Ordinances of Congreſs under the Confederation.

New-York, Auguſt 3.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Juſtices of the connty of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, *A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*